

PEACE NEWS

FOR NON-VIOLENCE AND UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT

No. 1,270

London, October 28, 1960

SIXPENCE

US Air Express
Edition 10 cents

NO COMPROMISE

**Labour must debate the Bomb and
stop seeking phoney unity**

THERE ARE TWO STRUGGLES GOING ON INSIDE THE BRITISH LABOUR MOVEMENT: ONE IS CONCERNED WITH THE MOST VITAL QUESTION OF POLICY CONCEIVABLE, THE OTHER WITH HOCUS-POCUS.

The first deals with the biggest challenge that has ever confronted mankind: the question of how to avert the possibility of the general destruction that now threatens humanity.

Either of the replies given to this question involves a step into the dark. One is that the world must henceforth live under the threat of the possible use of the H-bomb, and that peace must be maintained through a "balance of terror."

The other is that a better chance lies in the unconditional abandonment of the weapons of terror. Those who hold this view in Britain urge that their country should discard dependence on these weapons, fully face the consequences and avail itself of the new opportunities that such a policy would provide in international relationships.

That is quite as it should be. Much of our present danger lies in the widespread unwillingness—common to both professional politicians and the general public—to face the issue with candour.

Most of the discussion in the Labour

Party Conference at Scarborough

was concerned with the question of how to avert the possibility of the general destruction that now threatens humanity.

It was not even a question of whether to avert the possibility of the general destruction that now threatens humanity.

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Roy Sherwood examines the new opposition to de Gaulle.

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Either of the replies given to this question involves a step into the dark. One is that the world must henceforth live under the threat of the possible use of the H-bomb, and that peace must be maintained through a "balance of terror."

The other is that a better chance lies in the unconditional abandonment of the weapons of terror. Those who hold this view in Britain urge that their country should discard dependence on these weapons, fully face the consequences and avail itself of the new opportunities that such a policy would provide in international relationships.

New initiatives

This is, of course, a policy attended by risks. It must not be assumed, however, that the other course is any less a step in the dark because it has already been taken.

Peace News has urged that:

- a high degree of risk—amounting almost to the certainty of general destruction through following our present course—is ignored by the advocates of present policy, while they exaggerate the risks in the policy of those seeking the abandonment of these weapons;

- the risks that would undoubtedly exist are different in character from those generally set out;

- the proposal for the unconditional abandonment of these weapons offers the chance of new and hopeful initiatives, impossible under present policy, for the achievement of peaceful relationships.

The difference of view indicated above is on the most vital problem mankind has had



CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT



Public meeting: Central Hall, Westminster, Monday, October 31 7.30 p.m.

LABOUR WITHOUT THE BOMB

FRANK BESWICK

MICHAEL FOOT

JOHN HORNER

LENA JEGER

ANTHONY GREENWOOD, MP

Chairman:

J. B. PRIESTLEY **Canon L. JOHN COLLINS**

Tickets: 1s. from CND, 2 Carthusian St., London, E.C.1, and from Central Hall

to face throughout its history. In, it is true, a confused and troubled manner, a reply was given on this question by the Labour Party Conference delegates at Scarborough which the leadership and the majority of the Parliamentary Labour Party hold to be wrong. Naturally they will see that the question is discussed again and will try to get a different answer.

That is quite as it should be. Much of our present danger lies in the widespread unwillingness common to both professional politicians and the general public to face the issue with candour.

Most of the discussion in the Labour Party around this matter has been concerned, not with getting a realistic confrontation of the main issue, but with the contrivance of some means of removing it from the field of discussion. It is concerned, in fact, with building a false façade to create a spurious appearance of unity.

Political impact

This process began with the re-writing of Labour "defence" policy in order to meet the political impact of the Aldermaston marches. Thus the "non-nuclear club" suggestion was included, not because there could be any hope of a positive outcome along these lines, but merely as an attempt to deflect the activities of the demonstrators. Equally disingenuous was the carefully ambiguous declaration of opposition to the "establishment" of missile bases when some of these were already established.

Then came the Government's abandonment of the Blue Streak project. This

is a policy that might be passed off as representing a concession to the nuclear disarms.

Next came the Crossman-Wigg formulation for sheltering under American weapons which provided the basis of the official policy that was presented at Scarborough and rejected. Although Mr. Gaitskell had become willing to endorse this at the conference, he made it apparent by putting his own glosses on it, that it was not intended in his view to represent any essential change in policy. It could not, therefore, be represented as a concession to the nuclear disarms and the conference vote came to be registered along the opposing lines of unilateralism versus multilateralism.

False façade

Immediately after the vote, work on the construction of the false façade began to go forward with new urgency. The triviality of the general press in treating the issue as one of conflicting personalities helped in this—and the *New Statesman* was able to get well off the mark in playing down as much as possible the policy aspect of the decision under a virulent attack on Mr. Gaitskell.

This was a particularly shameful performance coming from a member of the Executive of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, for the major "crime" of Mr. Gaitskell in this business has been the clear stand he has taken.

The major problem that is now exercising the Party's policy-making centre is how to make a false façade sufficiently plausible. It has been decided that Mr. Harold Wilson shall take the lead in this job, and he says that the issue to be settled

for a new policy.

page seven

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has nothing to do with the question that was discussed at Scarborough.

The nuclear disarms in the Labour Party are apparently mistaken in thinking that this is a question of any real importance! What is really at issue, we are told, is the question of unity or civil war in the Labour Party—"civil war" being Wilsonese for taking principle on this question too seriously.

Clever formula

The Labour Party, says Mr. Wilson, should not be torn apart "by differences of defence policy, which, by the very nature of things, changes from year to year and even from month to month." The matter is thus to be reduced to merely technical discussion of suitable weapons to meet present-day military requirements.

The Labour Party could now wither up if it tries to manufacture false unity behind a "clever formula."

If this once-great Party is to die to prepare the way for a new alignment in politics, it is surely more worthy that it should break on a real disagreement on the most vital issue of our time.

PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly
Editorial and Publishing Office:
5 Caledonian Road, London N.1.
Tel. TERminus 8248

Cables: HOWPA, London.
Distribution office for North America:
20 S. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Registered as a newspaper. Entered as second
class matter, Post Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

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EMRYS HUGHES SAYS "Join the Labour
Party if you are not already in it—there is an
enormous lot to do now." If you are already a
member of the Labour Party or join as the result
of this appeal, we urge you to become a member
of the Labour Peace Fellowship. Details including
literature from the General Secretary, LPF, 24
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HAROLD STEELE—he tried to go to Christmas
Island—is a Unitarian, and knows it. Are you a
Unitarian without knowing it? Ask Unitarian In-
formation, 6 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

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International Sanitary Regulations allows objectors
to vaccination to enter other countries without
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National Anti-Vaccination League, 2nd Floor, 26/28
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LADY HAIRDRESSER (40) with own business
and son of twelve, seeks a companion and domestic
help to share her home (Central Somerset). Any
suggestions welcome. Box No. 863.

MEET INTERESTING PEOPLE through informal
hospitality of the Marriage Club. Both London and
Bristol. Write to Mrs. Pauline White, 14

COURAGE AMID
REPRESSION

By Fenner Brockway, MP

Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom



LET me be frank. My mind is so
much directed to other issues this
week that for the first time in three
years I find it difficult to write on
Africa and the colonial struggle.
These issues are the future of the
Labour Party in Britain and nuclear
disarmament.

I believe the Labour Party is our greatest
instrument for social justice, national free-
doms, and peace. I don't want to see it
broken. I believe we must have nuclear
disarmament to save mankind from anni-
hilation. Its advocacy must not be com-
promised. At this moment both are chal-
lenged. You will understand why my
thoughts are concentrated.

Nevertheless, as I have read newspapers
this week, British papers and papers from
Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean and the
Caribbean, my pencil has continued to
mark news of every development in the
struggle for racial equality and freedom.
And every day letters have come from
these territories giving news, asking for
action, and not even crises here have been
able to suborn me from interest and re-
sponse. Let us look at some of these
events.

Did you notice the report of how the
Judge President of Cape Province in South
Africa stopped preparations for apartheid in his
supreme courts?

On arriving there he found workmen
taking measurements to divide the courts
so that Whites and Coloured (Africans,
Indians, mixed races) would be segregated.
He ordered the workmen out of the building
and told the Minister of Justice (what a
misnomer!) that he, and not any out-
sider, would decide where people would sit
in his Courts.

Hats off to Justice Beyers! It is one of
the happier features of Africa that the
Supreme Court Judges so often maintain
racial impartiality.

* * * * *

Are you watching the fate of Patrick
Duncan, the courageous son of a British
Governor in South Africa? He publishes
the weekly *Contact* (I
was delighted to find it in a shop at Gars-

Coloureds and sympathetic Europeans, a
few years ago.

There is the same classic dignity in this
declaration of the 69. Two examples:

"No group is superior or inferior to
another merely on grounds of race or
colour."

"Every South African, regardless of race,
colour or religion, has an inalienable
right to the respect of his personal
dignity."

These liberal Europeans in South Africa
are, alas, a small minority, but they should
not be forgotten as the frightening clash
between the dominant Whites and the great
mass of the African and coloured races
moves to its climax.

* * * * *

To the North-east of the Union, between
South Africa and Mozambique (Portugal's
slave-state) lies the

CHIEF AND little British Protec-
PEOPLE torate of Swaziland.

The wind of change stirs its people.

Discussion is going on about the estab-
lishment for the first time of a legislature.
The Progressive Party—the only political
party, African membership, African led—
wants the legislature elected by "one man,
one vote." Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II,
wants its members appointed through the
traditional tribal authorities. He doesn't
want political parties.

This struggle between Chiefs, who have
not felt the wind of change, and peoples
who have embraced democracy, is charac-
teristic of the present transitional period in
many parts of Africa. But some of Chief
Sobhuza's British advisers should tell him a
little about politics.

The *Times of Swaziland*, "the authorised

medium for the publication of official
notices," reports the Chief as follows:

"He gave examples of 'one man, one
vote,' the system practised in Russia and
Nazi Germany. Yet, he said, this system
was claimed to be a sign of freedom. He
hoped that the continent of Africa would
not follow suit."

The Commonwealth Relations Office
should arrange a tour for Chief Sobhuza II
both in Russia and in Britain. Then he
would learn which country has political
parties with the right of peoples to decide
between them by one man (and one
woman), one vote. And which country
prohibits political parties and denies the
right of the people to choose between them.

* * * * *

Fly north to the Mediterranean and
Malta. The British dictator, its Governor,
PRISON who rules the
APPRENTICESHIP people without
anyone having

a vote, has banned a public demonstration
planned by the Labour Party. Dom Mintoff,
Prime Minister before the Parliament
was suppressed 18 months ago, has appar-
ently said that if the ban is not withdrawn
the Maltese people will break the law and
thousands will show they are prepared to
go to prison. As a consequence he has
been served with a summons alleging inci-
tement.

Dom Mintoff should have one consola-
tion. If he goes to prison he will know it
is the accepted apprenticeship to political
power. Nehru, Bourguiba, Nkrumah have
all "done time."

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Saturday, Nov. 5, to Sunday, Nov. 6
STOCKPORT: 2 p.m. Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Sun.
CND Weekend School, Lyme Hall, Nr. Disley.
Theme: "Britain Without the Bomb." Dr. John
Rex & Mr. S. R. Broadbridge. Conference fee
2s. 6d. per day. Full week-end £1. 15s. Details:
CND, 14 Tib Lane, Cross St., Manchester 2.

Monday, November 7
WORTHING: 7.30 p.m. Embassy Rooms, War-
wick St. Discussion on Disarmament with UNA.
CND.

Tuesday, November 8

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PEACE NEWS. Applications are invited for the post of sub-editor. Experience of make-up essential. Write: Editor, Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

DINING ROOM & KITCHEN ASSISTANT required. Hours 9-2.45. Commencing salary £8 5s. good conditions. Write: Vegetarian Restaurant, 12 Earls Court Rd., London, W.8.

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YOUNG MAN, 21, Direct Actionist, seeks employment after stay at HM Prison. GCE "A" level, typing, driving licence; anywhere, anything. Legal considered, but biased toward charitable, socialist work. Colin Smart. Box No. 861.

so that Whites and Coloured (Africans, Indians, mixed races) would be segregated. He ordered the workmen out of the building and told the Minister of Justice (what a misnomer!) that he, and not any outsider, would decide where people would sit in his Courts.

Hats off to Justice Beyers! It is one of the happier features of Africa that the Supreme Court Judges so often maintain racial impartiality.

* * * * *

Are you watching the fate of Patrick Duncan, the courageous son of a British Governor in South Africa?

A BRAVE EDITOR He publishes the weekly *Contact* (I

was delighted to find it on sale at Cambridge University when I spoke on Africa last Friday), a paper dedicated to resist apartheid, and the Public Prosecutor demanded that he should reveal the sources of information used in an article about an underground Communist movement.

Duncan is very much an anti-Communist, but he stood by the traditional right of an Editor not to give away what he had learned in confidence.

In consequence he has been undergoing a series of cat-and-mouse sentences of eight days in prison. At the end of each eight-day period he is brought before the court again and, on refusing to give the information, sent back to prison.

We should recognise the courage of Europeans in South Africa who are standing out against apartheid and the tyrannies of the police state. It was a joy to me to meet at Cambridge the son of Alan Paton, the author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," who has been justly honoured by the "Freedom Prize" in America.

* * * * *

Another illustration of European courage in South Africa. Sixty-nine leading personalities in education, business, and administration (including

two former High Commissioners in London) have signed a "Declaration of Beliefs" condemning the Government's apartheid policies and urging friendship with the emerging independent States of Africa.

I am repeatedly impressed by the fine writing of the declarations which periodically come from South Africa asserting human equality. One of the noblest political statements of modern times was the "Plea for Freedom" issued by the Democratic Congress, representing Africans, Indians,

want political parties.

This struggle between Chiefs, who have not felt the wind of change, and peoples who have embraced democracy, is characteristic of the present transitional period in many parts of Africa. But some of Chief Subhuz's British advisers should tell him a little about politics.

The Times of Swaziland, "the authorised

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Dom Mintoff should have one consolation. If he goes to prison he will know it is the accepted apprenticeship to political power. Nehru, Bourguiba, Nkrumah have all "done time."

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Monday, November 7

WORTHING: 7.30 p.m. Embassy Rooms, Warwick St. Discussion on Disarmament with UNA, CND.

Tuesday, November 8

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.15 p.m. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq. J. Allen Skinner, "Unilateralism." Open discussion. South Place Ethical Society.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: 7.30 p.m. Room 4, YMCA, Blackett St., Joshua Nkomo. Tyneside Africa Council

Thursday, November 10

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.45 p.m. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. Special Series on China. Pearl Binder: "An Artist in China." So.

LONDON, W.8: 8 p.m. 18 Campden Grove. "Resistance to Totalitarianism—A German Case History." Dr. James Henderson. Chairman: Hugh Brock. Adm. 1s. Non-Violent Defence Study Group.

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Meeting Ho., Bush Rd., Leytonstone. Group Discussion. E.10 and E.11 PPU.

Friday, October 28

LEIGH-ON-SEA: 8 p.m. Oakleigh Hall, London Rd., PPU Film Show. Leigh Co-op.

Saturday, October 29

ALTON, Hants: 3 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Church St. Jumble Sale. CND.

LEICESTER: 7.45 p.m. 39 Dorchester Av. PPU.

READING: 7.30 p.m. Rainbow Hill, Cheshire. Public Mtg. "Dare we Disarm?" Philip Noel-Baker, MP (Nobel Peace Prize, 1959). Tickets 1s. at door or from UNA, 31 Castle St. Reading Co-ordinating Committee for Disarmament.

Sunday, October 30

LONDON, W.1: 2.45 p.m. Air St. (behind Swan & Edgar, Piccadilly) Westminster CND Poster Parade.

Monday, October 31

YEOVIL: 7.30 p.m. The Park Hall School. Miss Hannah Stanton on Racial Reconciliation Chairman, Rev. J. G. Alan Williams. FoR and Yeovil Christian Council.

Tuesday, November 1

LONDON, N.W.1: 7.30 p.m. IVS Centre, 72 Oakley Sq. Talks by volunteers on some of the more unusual camps in Russia, Morocco, etc.

LONDON, W.12: 7 a.m. Wormwood Scrubs Prison. Picket and reception for Terry Chandler, Foulness Prisoner, released after 6 months sentence. CND.

Wednesday, November 2

READING: 5.30 p.m. Small Town Hall. "World Without War" Exhibition. Prof. J. D. Bernal. Reading Co-ordinating Committee for Disarmament.

SOUTHEND: 8 p.m. Labour Hall, Boston Ave., Christmas fair and slide show. PPU.

Thursday, November 3

LONDON, W.8: 8 p.m. 18 Campden Grove. "A Non-violent Campaign—Norway in World War II." Tony Weaver. Chairman: Hugh Brock. Adm. 1s. Non-Violent Defence Study Group.

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Meeting Ho., Bush Rd., Leytonstone. Geo. Plume "His Visit to Russia." E.10 & E.11 PPU.

Friday, November 4

LONDON, S.W.1: 7 p.m. Denison Ho., Vauxhall Bridge Rd. Foulness prisoners will speak, also Ethel Mannin and others. Admission 1s. Foulness Prisoners Committee.

Saturday, November 5

IPSWICH: 3 p.m. Friends Meeting Ho., Foneare Rd. Re-dedication service (Rev. R. S. Eldridge) of E. Suffolk Area FoR. Tea; AGM of Ipswich Gp. PPU. FoR & PPU.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: 72 Oakley Sq., N.W.1. Week-end work camps take place whenever possible. Phone EUS 3195. Work for needy sections of the community. IVS.

THURSDAYS

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. (near Green Man), E.10 and E.11 Group PPU.

Every week!

SATURDAYS

LONDON, W.11: Golborne Rd., off Portobello Market, north end. Peace Bookstall in Market. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Helpers for two-hour shifts are needed. Apply to the Secretary, BAY 2086, or Organiser, FLA 7906. Porchester PPU.

LONDON: 72 Oakley Sq., N.W.1. Week-end work camps take place whenever possible. Phone EUS 3195. Work for needy sections of the community. IVS.

SUMMER ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS' PRODUCTION

Industrial campaigns made direct challenge

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

THE summer industrial campaigns against the production of nuclear weapons provided "a direct challenge and made some people think" though direct industrial action did not result.

This is the summing up of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, which organised the campaigns which were launched in Bristol, Slough, Weybridge and Manchester.

In a memorandum sent out to their supporters this week, the Committee describe the various projects and set out some of the achievements.

Activities ranged from picketing, poster parades, door-to-door leafleting, open-air speaking, factory gate meetings, speaking to trade union branches, and collecting signatures to petitions urging that factories be turned over to peaceful production.

The two-month campaign in Bristol was levelled against two factories making H-bomber parts. Legal proceedings were threatened when demonstrators put up posters advertising the campaign. But no action was ever taken.

Thirty-four trade union branch meetings heard the demonstrators put their case and

many passed resolutions of support. Factory gate meetings drew large crowds and at one, 100 of an audience of 500 men working on H-bomber engines, prolonged their lunch hour unofficially for 20 minutes to hear Dr. Donald Soper on nuclear disarmament. About 200 people took part in the final march which was organised by the Bristol Peace Council and Trades Council.

Three firms supplying components for bombers and missiles were the target of the campaign in Slough.

DISCUSSIONS WITH WORKERS

On a smaller scale than Bristol, the campaign lasted a month. Lively discussion developed outside one of the factories when leaflets were being distributed.

Campaigners at Weybridge are still being invited to trade union branch meetings though the campaign was not intended to last over a month.

In Manchester the campaign lasted three weeks. The most important development was the many discussion groups of workers which formed round pickets outside the factories. Open-air meetings were well attended.

The campaigns received good local publicity and there was some coverage in the national press and on television.

Thumbing a lift to the sun

AS readers will know, Stuart Morris has gone to Germany to take part in the Annual Meeting of one of the German sections of the War Resisters' International and to speak at a public meeting in connection with it. Combining business with pleasure on this occasion, he took a cargo boat to Bremen and Hamburg, and while it was lumbering across the North Sea, four small birds, on migration to their winter quarters in Italy or perhaps North Africa, landed on deck. They accepted some crumbs thrown to them by members of the crew, and having rested flew on.

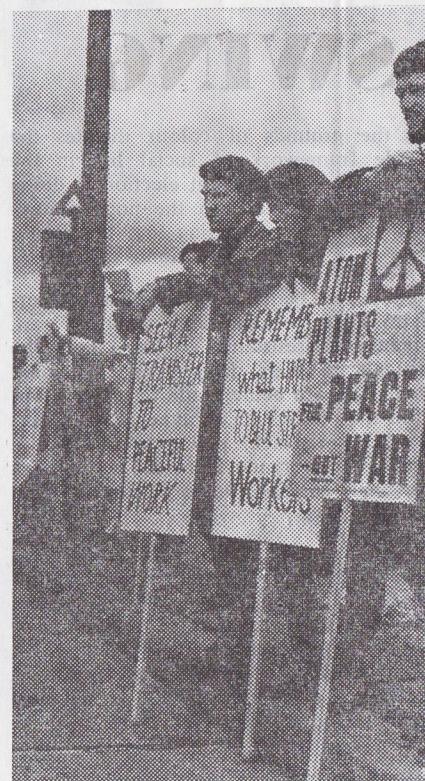


Iceland: Widespread protests against U.S. bases

Recently Peace News reported that there had been large scale demonstrations against the stationing of US troops in Iceland. Below Bjoern Hallstroem gives the background against which the protests are being made:

AMERICAN troops came to Iceland in 1941, replacing the British. They were accepted for the duration of the war as a temporary necessity. There were, however, strong protests when the Americans after the war asked for bases for 99 years to come.

Foremost in this protest movement were the Minister of Finance, Professor Gunnar



Picketing a factory making nuclear weapons at Bristol

communists formed a new Government. These were the three parties committed to cancelling the pact. However, the Government decided to postpone the matter. The reason was—it is said—that it wanted to obtain loans on favourable terms in the Western world.

The financial crisis and the fishing war with Britain have dominated Icelandic politics ever since. The newspaper of the "People's Defence Group," the *Fjals thjod*, has however kept reminding the people that the Government is committed to the decision of cancelling the pact with the USA. (The Agrarians and the Communists have, in the meantime, left the Government, and Iceland is to-day ruled by a coalition of the Socialist and Conservative parties.)

PEACE NEWS, October 28, 1960—3

By Sybil Morrison

'THIS IS OUR FAITH'

In my view George Lansbury was right, when his policy was repudiated by conference, to insist on resigning the leadership of the Party. —Anthony Greenwood, MP, October 23, 1960.

IT is possible that Mr. Anthony Greenwood is not old enough to remember the Brighton Conference in 1935, after which George Lansbury resigned from the leadership of the Labour Party. It is easy enough to say now what a grand man he was to do the right thing and resign, simply as an argument for putting Mr. Gaitskell in the wrong, and not recalling the completely different circumstances of the time.

I do not propose to argue the rights and wrongs of the present dispute within the Labour Party; I desire, only, to point out that there can be no comparison, nor contrast between the situation in 1935, when Lansbury was Leader, and the situation now.

Lansbury had made at Brighton a full-blooded pacifist speech; he had repudiated the use of force and violence at a moment when Italian troops were already invading Abyssinia and the British Government was expected to support the League of Nations with "military sanctions"; he had said during his speech that "One whose life I revere, and who, I believe, is the greatest Figure in history, has put it on record that 'those who take the sword shall perish by the sword.'"

As he came to his peroration there was a deep, unbroken silence in the hall, no one moved, no one coughed, as he wound up the most moving speech he had ever made: "If mine was the only voice in this Conference," he said, "I would say in the name of the faith I hold, the belief I have that God intended us to live peacefully and quietly with one another, that if some people do not allow us to do so, I am ready to stand as the early Christians did, and say: 'This is our faith, this is where we stand, and if necessary, this is where we die.'"

The Conference rose to him; they may not have believed he could alter the result of the vote on the Executive Resolution calling on the Government to use "all

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Combining business with pleasure on this occasion, he took a cargo boat to Bremen and Hamburg, and while it was lumbering across the North Sea, four small birds, on migration to their winter quarters in Italy or perhaps North Africa, landed on deck. They accepted some crumbs thrown to them by members of the crew, and having rested flew on.

How these little ounce-weights of feathers and muscles are able to sustain flights of many hundreds of miles, how they know that their lives depend on the journey, and how they find their way so unerringly to places where sunshine and food await them we still cannot tell. But we do know that they often take advantage of man's ceaseless travelling by land and sea and make his ships and trains and lorries carry them a little further towards their goal.

The Peace Pledge Union too, is impelled by an irresistible urge towards peace. We know that life and all that makes life worth living depends on our attaining it, though we are ignorant of the distance that remains to be travelled and all the obstacles that may still have to be overcome. There is no "public transport" to aid us. Only you, who are willing to help, travel the same way, and that is why we have to thumb a lift to the sun from YOU.

Stuart Morris in his recent appeal for PPU Headquarters Fund, asked for £100 within the week, and we gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £19 since then. There could be no better welcome home present for him than to find that the other £81 had also arrived and we had been carried a little further towards our goal.

HILDA VON KLENZE.

Dick Sheppard House.

Our aim for the year: £1,250.

Amount received to date: £839.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.



Recently Peace News reported that there had been large scale demonstrations against the stationing of US troops in Iceland. Below Bjorn Hallstrom gives the background against which the protests are being made:

American troops came to Iceland in 1941, replacing the British. They were accepted for the duration of the war as a temporary necessity. There were, however, strong protests when the Americans after the war asked for bases for 99 years to come.

Foremost in this protest movement were the Minister of Finance, Professor Gunnar Thoroddsen, the Conservative MP Sigurdur Bjarnason, the present Bishop, Sigurdur Einarson, and the author Halldor Laxness. The Prime Minister, Mr. Olafur Thors, declared himself as an opponent of the American demands.

Nothing happened until 1949 when Iceland joined NATO—which caused violent demonstrations. The police used tear gas to disperse the crowds outside the Parliament building.

One result of the protests was a condition that no foreign (i.e., American) uniforms should be seen in the country. A new pact with the USA came into being in 1951, after the Korean war, and a NATO base was formally established in Keflavik. Only the Communists protested at that time, but the other Icelanders distrusted their motives. The majority of the population was in favour of NATO.

Notice to quit

A new party, the "People's Defence Group," was formed in time for the elections in 1953. Their platform was anti-Communist and anti-NATO, and they won two seats in the elections. This was a great surprise to the other parties.

The Socialists and the Agrarians immediately joined with the "People's Defence Group" in a demand for cancelling the pact with the USA. The Communists backed it, and there was thus a parliamentary majority for giving the Americans notice to quit.

Only the Conservatives voted against. The "People's Defence Group" lost its two seats in the elections of 1956, but the Socialists, the Agrarians and the Com-

were the three parties committed to cancelling the pact. However, the Government decided to postpone the matter. The reason was—it is said—that it wanted to obtain loans on favourable terms in the Western world.

The financial crisis and the fishing war with Britain have dominated Icelandic politics ever since. The newspaper of the "People's Defence Group," the *Fjals thjod*, has however kept reminding the people that the Government is committed to the decision of cancelling the pact with the USA. (The Agrarians and the Communists have, in the meantime, left the Government, and Iceland is to-day ruled by a coalition of the Socialist and Conservative parties.)

The demand has now come into the forefront once more through the large-scale demonstrations of this summer.

Norwegian nuclear disarmament ban

(From our special correspondent.)

As nuclear disarmers in Britain were gaining a majority at the Labour Party Conference in Scarborough their counterparts in the Norwegian Labour Party were being proscribed.

In a leading article on October 4 the *Guardian* uncritically accepted explanations given by Norwegian Labour leaders that the *Orientering* group was a pro-communist, fellow-travelling organisation.

In fact, the journal *Orientering* is mainly devoted to the campaign for nuclear disarmament in Norway. The group which publishes the paper has members from all parties. It was represented at the international nuclear disarmament conference in London last year by a Conservative and a Christian Democrat.

All members of this group and its campaign have now been proscribed by the Norwegian Labour Party. The Conservatives, Christian Democrats, the Agrarian Party and the Liberals have shown greater tolerance. Their members are allowed to stay in the *Orientering* group. (The Norwegian Communists are just as insignificant as their British comrades, so it doesn't matter what attitude they adopt.)

Orientering continues to be published, and the excluded socialists may form a new political party.

figure in history, has put it on record that 'those who take the sword shall perish by the sword.'

As he came to his peroration there was a deep, unbroken silence in the hall, no one moved, no one coughed, as he wound up the most moving speech he had ever made: "If mine was the only voice in this Conference," he said, "I would say in the name of the faith I hold, the belief I have that God intended us to live peaceably and quietly with one another, that if some people do not allow us to do so, I am ready to stand as the early Christians did, and say: 'This is our faith, this is where we stand, and if necessary, this is where we die.'

The Conference rose to him; they may not have believed he could alter the result of the vote on the Executive Resolution calling on the Government to use "all necessary measures" to stop the Italian invasion, but they loved him, respected him, and perhaps in their hearts they knew he was right; perhaps they would rather have acted on his principles than voted for the expediency of "military sanctions," and just because they were not brave enough, they cheered him as he had never been cheered before.

As the echoes of that tremendous ovation sounded in Ernest Bevin's ears no doubt he was frightened, for he, at least, was determined that the pacifists should not only be utterly defeated and routed, but that their leader, who was also the Party's leader, should not be able to stay, and so he rose to attack.

It was a deliberate and calculated attack, and his sneer that Lansbury was placing the Executive in an intolerable position by "hawking your conscience round from body to body asking to be told what to do with it" has gone down to history as "virulent and distasteful"; nevertheless, the next day the Executive resolution was carried by 2,168,000 to 102,000; just over one hundred thousand against war; over two million for it.

No leader who had staked all on a repudiation of the use of force and violence could have continued in office following such a vote, particularly after Bevin's speech; and it was, perhaps that, and the fact that no one on the Executive rose to support him that made him refuse the request of the Parliamentary Party that he should remain their leader.

There is no parallel at all between what happened at Brighton in 1935 and what happened at Scarborough in 1960. I do not know whether the words of Christ were used at Scarborough; if they were no newspaper reported it, but let us make no mistake, a different vote at Brighton might have altered the history of the world; the voting at Scarborough affects only the Labour Party.

Expediency is not the same as faith, and what is needed to-day is a great march forward behind a pacifist banner, proclaiming: THIS IS OUR FAITH.

THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CIRCUS IN FULL SWING

AS the Golfing years draw to a close the United States' political circus is working overtime. More crooners and less elephants this time, but they still have candidates.

Any hopes that the latter might be discarded as unnecessary have been dashed by the appearance of a brand-new TV panel game. Both Nixon and Kennedy know all the answers, but since the questions come from a hand-picked selection of safe journalists there may be some explanation.

It would take a genius to unearth two more similar or irrelevant would-be presidents. Since each has displayed no new ideas and even fewer principles, it is a curious contest. Invariably the best gag on their TV duels is when one of them stops the show to point out where the *real* difference lies—as though they fear someone is wondering. Both men, incidentally, are campaigning on a "Stand Up to K" platform, for which their all-important TV smiles would appear to be of little use.

Only someone completely captured by the candidates' rhetoric and traditional national assumptions could miss what the real issues should be for America: how is the arms race to be brought to an end, and what immediate changes must be made to American society to counter the world-wide drift to totalitarianism?

Nixon and Kennedy are unanimous: the arms race must only end with Soviet unilateral disarmament, and no major social changes will be made at home. Disarmament and civil rights are not issues.

It is ironic that such a deplorable election should be held in the same year as possibly the most significant movement the Deep South has seen. Even *Time* magazine, which has a real talent for painting anything it dislikes as wild, sinister or subversive (or all three), had this to say earlier in the year about the sit-in movement:

"All over the South, Negro students were on the march last week in a widespread non-violent protest the likes of

on the grounds of colour dictates the whole framework of social life in the South. But the current election is doing inestimable damage to the non-Communist world by pretending that this is not worthy of people's attention.

Secondly, real people are participating, perhaps being beaten up, going to jail, organising resistance, living out the struggle in their daily lives. Personal challenges are being made to all who uphold the old system, whether state governors, businessmen, police or chain-store keepers. Everyone is forced to make a personal decision, to exercise his own responsibility.

Conventional politics, however, asks you once every four years to sit in front of your TV set and then cast your vote. The fact that hundreds of thousands of people in the Party camps can still get wildly excited about such a prospect may indicate a deep need to feel a sense of participation in democracy.

Thirdly, there is a real prospect of human betterment through non-violence. If chain-stores and public entertainments can be desegregated without hatred this is an immense human victory over a deeply-embedded tradition. But how many people still believe that if the US piles up as many weapons as Kennedy is urging, there will be a heartening outcome?

This leads straight to the most striking contrast of all—the promises of the politicians and the concrete results of direct action. Few people will any longer deny that the continuing non-violent action in

NEW POLITICS

by Christopher Farley

the Deep South has made greater changes and shown more reliable methods of progress than 20 years of intrigue and filibuster in Washington.

Something of this contempt for the political circus is conveyed in the current (apocryphal?) story of Richard Nixon at an African liberation celebration. Shaking one African by the hand, he descended: "Now you've fought for and won your freedom, welcome to liberty." The African smiled gently. "Mr. Vice-President," he replied, "I am not free. I come from Alabama."

Russell resigns

BERTRAND RUSSELL'S resignation from its presidency on Monday was a sad blow for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the more so because of the reason—that he found it "impossible to work with the national chairman of the Campaign," Canon Collins. The loss is only lessened by Earl Russell's assurance that he will continue to do his best to support the Campaign.

Those of us rank-and-filers who have worked hard for this mass movement since (and before) its birth must feel

both sorrow and indignation when its most distinguished supporter feels impelled to withdraw for this reason. The 88-year-old philosopher had brought to the Campaign an integrity and eminence which helped to balance the more orthodox tradition of political manoeuvre.

This resignation comes soon after difficulties across the Atlantic in the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. There the problem was more simple: McCarthyite pressure from Senator Dodd (with the old Communist smear) panicked some SANE members into active co-operation with him at the expense of their Committee's political integrity.

Every live movement has its crises, and ideological difficulties can often be tolerable and instructive. Those problems intimately bound up with personalities, however, reflect the politics of distrust and manoeuvre. It is for this reason that some quarters of CND have not commanded the public support they might normally expect.

All campaigns rest ultimately on the values they accept; it is little use protesting when these values bear their inevitable fruit. There will be no real progress without new politics.

Crisis weeks in France

FOR the first time since General de Gaulle came to power the French National Assembly has behaved during the last fortnight in a manner reminiscent of the good old days of passionate debate, desk-banging, and strong opposition to Government

not for Algeria, the issue which gets mixed up with everything that happens in France.

President de Gaulle, as everybody knows by this time, has gradually come round to views liberal enough with regard to the future of Algeria to allow him to speak of an *Algérie Algérienne*. But the *colonies* the

claim to French command over French forces in NATO. Even a man so obsessed with prestige as he is could not claim this privileged position for his country among other NATO partners if he had to admit permanent inferiority to America and Britain in the matter of the "ultimate

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"All over the South, Negro students were on the march last week in a widespread, non-violent protest the likes of which the US has never seen. . . The lunch-counter movement has spread through the moderate border states and the Diehard Deep South like a dry-summer forest fire in a stiff breeze."

The politics of non-violence indicate the emptiness of conventional "democracy." First, the issue is crucial. Discrimination

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Mainly responsible for the re-awakening of Parliamentary liveliness was the question whether France is to have her own H-bomb. There were other questions as well, but none of those would have led to a situation in which the Government invoked the help of a vote of confidence if it were

not for Algeria, the issue which gets mixed up with everything that happens in France.

President de Gaulle, as everybody knows by this time, has gradually come round to views liberal enough with regard to the future of Algeria to allow him to speak of an *Algérie Algérienne*. But the *colons*, the army commanders, and particularly M. Soustelle, formerly de Gaulle's most fervent admirer and supporter (but no longer so!) are aghast at such ideas and rockfirm in their conviction that nothing will do except an *Algérie Française*.

Considering the vagueness of President de Gaulle's proposals for Algeria, and particularly the fact that his *Algérie Algérienne* is a conception falling far short of what a Muslim Algerian understands by an Algerian Algeria, the President's failure to live up to the hopes of his erstwhile standard-bearers would nevertheless not have resulted in an open clash at the present moment. The reason for that lies in the least expected direction—the independent nuclear weapon programme.

ENTHUSIASTIC

The normal expectation would have been that all that is die-hard in France would be enthusiastic in support of the President on this point, with those in the lead who are most die-hard about Algeria, and the far greater part of the general public responding readily to the old appeal of the need to assert France's co-equality with America and Britain.

He added that the seriousness of atmospheric contamination or fall-out "has been greatly exaggerated in the public mind."

And this deep-rooted feeling could be expected to be further strengthened by both countries' failure to help the French in Algeria, where Frenchmen, with few exceptions, feel that they are fighting the cause of all the Western nations. They have long since persuaded themselves that Algerian nationalism is Communism. (The Americans, following the same upside-down way of thinking, are now driving Fidel Castro straight into the arms of Mr. Khrushchev.)

The nuclear armaments programme is an indispensable part of President de Gaulle's

claim to French command over French forces in NATO. Even a man so obsessed with prestige as he is could not claim this privileged position for his country among other NATO partners if he had to admit permanent inferiority to America and Britain in the matter of the "ultimate deterrent" means of warfare. Hence his determination to build up his own atomic striking force.

SUPersonic

But this is to cost £425,000,000 in the first place for the construction of a plant to produce uranium 235 and for the production of supersonic nuclear bombers, and a total of £860,000,000 in the course of the next five years.

It is this that has caused last week's unexpected development—the high probability that the Government's proposals would be defeated in the formerly compliant National Assembly because both Left-wingers and Right-wingers were up in arms against them—for different reasons.

The Left-wingers do not share the President's grandiose aims and ambition that France must be the leader of Western Europe. To them, therefore, this great expenditure is simply wasteful. The Right-wingers, on the other hand, who would normally have accepted it without a murmur, became afraid that it would weaken the war effort in Algeria, on which they want all the resources of the country to be concentrated.

With this twofold opposition facing him, Prime Minister Debré decided to make the issue the object of a vote of confidence, to be debated last Monday.

The technical form was that of a motion of censure on the Government, and the voting resulted in 207 in favour of the motion and 346 against it or abstaining. The Government will therefore not have to resign, and its own programme can be pushed through. But the number of votes in favour of censure is significant for the future.

ROY SHERWOOD.

THIS IS YOUR WORLD

Mob violence in Africa—I

AT least four people were killed last Sunday when units of the Congolese Army terrorised the African section of Leopoldville, wandering through the city, shooting at random, entering houses and taking away Africans suspected of being Lumumba supporters.

With no officers anywhere in sight, the troops set up road blocks and formed heavily armed patrols which became more and more unruly, and possibly drunk, as the day wore on. Screaming and shouting, they toured the African quarter in lorries mounted with machine-guns.

According to Reuter and BUP reports, civilians were arrested, beaten up and robbed at the whim of the men in scruffy uniforms.

Mob violence in Africa—II

NEAR bedlam broke out on the Johannesburg stock exchange during early proceedings last Friday in a scramble to deal in gold shares.

Experienced brokers described market

activity as the most frenzied since the pound sterling was devalued in 1949.

A number of brokers had their ties ripped from their necks, and once or twice groups of men sprawled to the floor in the excitement.

Officials always know best

THE early resumption of underground nuclear tests by the United States in the absence of a test ban treaty was urged on October 20 by Dr. Robert Wilson, a Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission.

He added that the seriousness of atmospheric contamination or fall-out "has been greatly exaggerated in the public mind."

Patrick Duncan released

MR. PATRICK DUNCAN, editor of the South African Liberal fortnightly *Contact*, was released from prison on Monday after three weeks' jail for refusing to disclose the source of a report in his paper.

The public prosecutor said that the required information had been obtained from other sources.

Letters to the Editor

Trade union block vote

REGARDING your block vote argument (PN Editorial, Oct. 14), it is unreal to equate Frank Cousins' vote with Charles Curran's parliamentary vote—after all, though he is returned by a minority, he doesn't then plump 48,076 votes down for his favourite motion. The fact is that we don't know how many unilateralists Frank Cousins, or for that matter, any other trade union leader, represents, and the vote is meaningless.

It is a little ironical that the parliamentary leaders are only just recognising this—but we should not play the same game that they have been doing for forty years now that it seems to be in our favour.—**SIDNEY TODD**, Quiet Hills, Niton, Isle of Wight.

The vote cast by a Member of Parliament embodies the franchise of all his constituents, those who disagree with him as well as those who agree. The trade union block vote does the same thing in regard to the constituents of a trade union delegation. Whether the voting power is represented by one or a million makes no essential difference.

The main point we were making in our editorial, however, is that however unsatisfactory is the block vote, it had on this occasion a much more representative significance than is usually the case in Labour Party Conference voting. Most of the conferences of the unions represented had discussed the matter to be decided and had passed resolutions on it. This happens very seldom in regard to issues voted on at Labour Party Conferences.—[ED.]

Labour Party

THE decisions at Scarborough have been most heartening to those who have worked for many years to get the Labour Party to accept the rôle of a peace party. The fantastic press campaign which was launched against the unilateralists, bringing in the issues of personalities rather than policies, makes the final result even more remarkable.

Now the vital point is this. However the outsiders may applaud this victory, the fact remains that this decision would not have been reached without people working inside the Labour Party and the trade unions to

been frustrated in the past and no longer work inside the movement.

We hope that they will now come back and play their part in working for policies which will expose the suicidal nature of strategies relying on nuclear weapons and American bases, and show how resources can be released from disarmament to expand the social services and aid poorer countries.—**DENIS BRIAN**, Gen. Sec. Labour Peace Fellowship, 24a Breakspears Rd., London, S.E.4.

Delinquency

HAVING just finished re-reading *THEY STEAL FOR LOVE*, by Anthony Weaver, I cannot agree with your reviewer (PN, Sept. 23) on several important points.

Although originally planned for emotionally disturbed children "with delinquent tendencies," in actual fact a court appearance was a condition of acceptance at Lammas so that the selected children were far from pre-delinquent.

A relapse on returning to the precipitating environment does not invalidate the "cure" but substantiates Mr. Weaver's own conclusion that certain of the children should never have returned, the conditions of the Trust making it impossible to keep the children at the hostel for more than one year.

An analysis of the results of the experiment is given on pages 80-81. This shows a general trend of improvement in 70 per cent of the children. I would say that such results as these are "significantly successful."

It seems to me misguided to draw a parallel between Mr. Weaver's experiment and the Borstals and Approved Schools. Apart from a disparity in ages there is a world of difference between the treatment received in them. The methods of the latter seem at best palliative and at worst primitive, whereas those used at Lammas were therapeutic. The value placed by Mr. Weaver and his staff on free expression and creativity is very significant.

Incidentally, a bibliography which includes Ian Sutte and Herbert Read on the one hand and Friedlander and Aichhorn on the other can hardly be said to be selective.—**ELFREDA SYMONDS**, 3 Carmichael Court, London, S.W.13.



Jim Peck's

Letter from America

U.N.'s STAR CAST LEFT NEW YORK UNIMPRESSED

PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV has flown back to Moscow after completing his bombastic role in the unprecedented star cast which has appeared at the United Nations for almost a month.

Broadway, which is only eight blocks crosstown—and Hollywood—have conditioned Americans to be unduly impressed by star casts. Yet the one which has been playing at the UN did not really draw the crowds.

Despite the large numbers of extra police surrounding the UN and the residences of the star delegates, despite the periodic screeching sirens of police escorts whizzing Khrushchev uptown to Harlem to bear-hug Castro, despite the occasional eruption of violence among the predominantly Right-wing refugee groups picketing the UN, the show attracted less interest among New Yorkers than the recently concluded World Series (professional baseball championship).

New Yorkers seemed little impressed that never before in history have so many top government leaders assembled under one roof. They seemed even less interested in the main issue at stake—world peace. This was clearly demonstrated in the many sidewalk interviews conducted by newspapers and by radio and TV stations.

Most persons interviewed—who had any viewpoint at all on the UN proceedings—talked only about Khrushchev and antagonistically. They did not mention any of the other world leaders. Some expressed resentment at Khrushchev's very presence in the USA.

Cold war press

One woman hoped the Star Spangled Banner would be played wherever he should appear. She reflected the editorial opinion of *The Mirror*, a Hearst tabloid, which on the day of Khrushchev's arrival filled its entire front page with a photo of an unfurled American flag.

While not all the newspapers have been

ment is the diminishing of the majority bloc which has adhered to the tension-provoking US policy of excluding China.

Castro's role served only to emphasise what I stressed in my last *Peace News* column: that he, unfortunately, has "fallen prey to the Russian brand of imperialism after freeing Cuba from the US variety." His buddy-buddying with Khrushchev—exclusively—his public statements and even his milder-than-usual five-hour speech before the General Assembly left no doubt that he has cast his lot with the Russians and has closed the door to any possibility of neutralism.

Castro's choice

Had Castro been neutralist, his dramatic choice of a hotel in New York's Negro section and his inviting the hotel workers to sit down with him for a steak dinner, could be viewed as a clear-cut protest against US racial discrimination. But in light of his adherence to the Communist line, his act cannot be viewed without the same suspicion of ulterior motives aroused by Russian pronouncements on the race issue.

Simultaneous with the UN session and the World Series, there was a third major contender for the attention of New Yorkers: the presidential campaign. But this is truly a dull show. As I emphasised in my August *Peace News* column, the two candidates are "ludicrously identical."

In their initial face-to-face TV "debate" which was announced as a discussion of domestic issues, today's outstanding issue—civil rights—was not mentioned. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People registered a protest but in the second debate the issue was merely glossed over briefly by the candidates.

An indication of the level of the campaign was a front page story September 15

seldom in regard to issues voted on at Labour Party Conferences.—[ED.]

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Now the vital point is this. However the outsiders may applaud this victory, the fact remains that this decision would not have been reached without people working inside the Labour Party and the trade unions to get their views accepted. Many people have

TAX PROTEST

In Letters to the Editor in Peace News last week a letter from Wendy Butlin on behalf of the "Committee Against Nuclear Arms" should have read the "Committee Against Tax for Nuclear Arms." We regret any inconvenience or misunderstanding this may have caused.

WHY I PREFER TO STAY IN JAIL

Peter Dodson's article, written from prison, is now available in leaflet form for 5s. 100, 40s. 1,000, 1s. doz. post free.

P.N. PUBLICATIONS DEPT.,
5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

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It seems to me misguided to draw a parallel between Mr. Weaver's experiment and the Borstals and Approved Schools. Apart from a disparity in ages there is a world of difference between the treatment received in them. The methods of the latter seem at best palliative and at worst primitive, whereas those used at Lammars were therapeutic. The value placed by Mr. Weaver and his staff on free expression and creativity is very significant.

Incidentally, a bibliography which includes Ian Suttie and Herbert Read on the one hand and Friedlander and Aichhorn on the other can hardly be said to be selective.

—ELFREDA SYMONDS, 3 Carmichael Court, London, S.W.13.

Castro's régime

MR. WORTHY may have his own reasons for singing praise of Castro's régime in Cuba, but I don't see why *Peace News* has to lend itself for that purpose.

Surely Castro and his régime are not pacifists, nor did they get to power by the means that we as pacifists hold so dear. In Cuba today we do not find the basic freedoms encountered in Western democracies, but rather one bloody dictatorship replaced by another. Certainly Cuba has not made any contribution to peace or disarmament.

Why is it that we as pacifists are always very ready to condemn our own Government, its policies and actions, but seldom do we find time to point out the faults of the opposing power? — MANFRED MUELLER, R.D.3 West Chester, Pennsylvania, USA.

After the military overthrow of the Batista dictatorship in Cuba, *Peace News* emphasised the effect that this violence would have on Cuban society. We carried considerable discussion on this, including the frequent activity of Castro's firing squads.

It became increasingly clear to us, however, that Cuba was receiving an unfair press (especially in the United States) and that real changes had been made on the island after the revolution. It was important to make these known, and William Worthy discussed some of them in two articles.

More recently Castro appears to have abandoned a neutral position in the Cold War and to have moved near to the Soviet position. This has been discussed in *PN* by Jim Peck in his two most recent letters from America.—[ED.]

Most persons interviewed—who had any viewpoint at all on the UN proceedings—talked only about Khrushchev and antagonistically. They did not mention any of the other world leaders. Some expressed resentment at Khrushchev's very presence in the USA.

Cold war press

One woman hoped the Star Spangled Banner would be played wherever he should appear. She reflected the editorial opinion of *The Mirror*, a Hearst tabloid, which on the day of Khrushchev's arrival filled its entire front page with a photo of an unfurled American flag.

While not all the newspapers have been this extreme, most of them have maintained a cold-war pitch. President Eisenhower's rejection of the neutralist plea for an Eisenhower-Khrushchev peace talk was acclaimed as an act of great patriotism. It received even more publicity than Khrushchev's subsequent rejection of the neutralist plea.

Completely played-down by the press was the significance of the neutralist resolution in the UN and the fact that it was passed by a majority—though not the required two-thirds majority.

What this means is that the majority of nations took a clear-cut stand for world peace in preference to siding with either of the two armed camps. This seems to me the most significant and encouraging event of the session. Another hopeful develop-

ment by Russian pronouncements on the race issue.

Simultaneous with the UN session and the World Series, there was a third major contender for the attention of New Yorkers: the presidential campaign. But this is truly a dull show. As I emphasised in my August *Peace News* column, the two candidates are "ludicrously identical."

In their initial face-to-face TV "debate" which was announced as a discussion of domestic issues, today's outstanding issue—civil rights—was not mentioned. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People registered a protest but in the second debate the issue was merely glossed over briefly by the candidates.

An indication of the level of the campaign was a front page story September 15 in the *New York Times*—not a tabloid but a serious newspaper of world-wide reputation. The story was headed: "Mrs. Kennedy Defends Clothes; Is 'Sure' Mrs. Nixon Pays More."

It quotes the wife of the Democratic candidate as saying about the wife of the Republican candidate: "She gets hers at Elizabeth Arden, and nothing there costs less than \$200 or \$300." The story goes on for three columns on an inside page. The following day's *Times* carried a two-column story headed "Mrs. Nixon Replies on Clothes; She Shops Like Any Woman."

It is a momentous presidential campaign in this year 1960 of the nuclear era.

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Nov. 1—Reading (Small Town Hall).	Nov. 8—Newcastle-on-Tyne (YMCA).
2—Bristol (Central Hall).	9—Manchester (Co-op. Hall).
3—Mountain Ash (Nixon Ballroom).	10—Leeds (Peoples Hall).
4—Liverpool (Central Hall).	11—Birmingham (Midland Institute).
5—Glasgow (Iona Comm. Hse.).	12—Norwich (St. Crispin Hall).
6—Aberdeen (Music Hall's Ballroom).	13—Cambridge (Union).
7—Edinburgh (Enworth Halls).	14—Oxford (Union).

Organised by the Movement for Colonial Freedom, 374 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

The Beat Generation—III

WHO IS REALLY BEAT?

IN my last article I suggested the Beat Generation did not spring up without warning; that in fact it grew out of the intense alienation of a younger generation confronted by the likelihood of nuclear war, by the disintegration of social structures under the impact of technology, and by the demolition of moral and religious values as a result of two world wars and the existing Cold War.

These facts—of a world in the chaos of revolution—leave the young person alienated from a society which he feels provides neither a sense of human community, nor any real respect for the individual personality and which he therefore feels has betrayed him because it has betrayed the values of love and decency in which he himself would like so desperately to believe.

The result of this has been a widespread searching by young people for some personal meaning to their lives—since society has lost the capacity to give them this meaning. Let me outline the basis of this “existential anxiety” of youth. Most people never have to face the profound questions of existence because someone else provides them with the answers.

Murder, for example, is wrong because God says it is wrong. We know God says it is wrong because the Priest has told us God said it was wrong. We know the Priest is right because if we murder someone society will either kill us or put us in the pokey for a long stretch.



Now this is all very comforting and helpful and most people more or less live out their lives on this basis. But think for a moment of the internal, deeply personal chaos that strikes a person when, under the battering ram of events which force him to ask questions, he asks first of all “Why should the State, which murders on a wholesale basis, care about a little retail violence,” and then, “What proof can the Priest offer me that in his spare moments, when he is not busy blessing the ‘establish-

ment,’ he has some kind of pipe line to God” and then, “In any event, since I am asking questions, I should like to know why God condemns murder,” and, finally, “Having asked these three questions it now occurs to me to ask the basic question—how do I know there is a God?”

An age of unrest is an age of questions and of the anxiety which questions produce in us. The individual finds himself standing alone, uncertain of anything except his own existence and at times doubtful even of that. Sweep away the authority of the Church and the State and each of us must confront existence on its own terms—with out the usual “buffer” of religion and custom which cushion us from reality.

The result of this confrontation of existence is sometimes devastating and sometimes transfiguring. It is not easy for me

There is something both humorous and tragic about this, but very little that is really Beat. These youth, instead of conducting a personal search, have tried hard to follow in the path of Ginsberg. And, of course, to follow in this way is to negate the real meaning of Beatness.

The fascinating thing is that, in all the time I have watched the beat scene, the only people—without exception—that I ever met who called themselves “Beat” were people who were terribly square and didn’t know it. I have never heard a Beat voluntarily pin that label on himself (unless he was doing a commercial bit in a coffee shop, reading poetry for money).

We have lost sight of the thousands and thousands of young people who would be puzzled if you called them “Beat” but who are essentially alien to this society and,

By David McReynolds

David McReynolds started this series from New York by insisting that the Beat Generation (unlike conformist juvenile delinquents) is a group of “real rebels.” He then went on to describe the world in which the group is being forced to make its search. Now he argues that it is personal and social attitudes—not coffee bars or dress—that mark this “new underground.”

to put into words the sense of shock which this confrontation has had and continues to have on myself and which I know it is having on others my age or younger.

The Beat Generation is essentially a generation in search of the meaning of existence and reality. How widespread is this search—how many Beats do we really have in our society?

Ginsberg and Kerouac glamorised a certain kind of Beat. They wrote about themselves and their own circle of friends. The picture that emerged was one of unwashed, unshaven, sexually loose, morally irresponsible youth. (This is *not* what Ginsberg and Kerouac were actually writing about, but it was perhaps inevitable that a middle-class society would insist on seeing the Beat Generation in this way.) Ginsberg and Kerouac were, in fact, representatives of only one section of the Beat Generation, but they arrived on the public scene first

in the broadest sense, must be considered part of a Beat Generation. Precisely because the alienation of youth results in a private and personal search for reality, there will be a multitude of different ways in which this search is conducted and its results expressed.

Let me give some examples of young people who would laugh if they were called “Beat” but who are part of this generation we are talking about. There is a young jazz musician I know who married when he was just 18 and started having children one after another—a brilliant musician and a devoted father whose answer to chaos was to create a sense of meaning through his family.

Another young boy is a homo-sexual, his mind aching with confusion, who has found reality and meaning in his jazz trombone—playing the kind of old-fashioned New Orleans jazz which he has

In one sense the Beat Generation is a little like the world of homosexuality—which is also a kind of sub-culture in the Western world. The average person, observing the “pansy” with his limp wrist, mincing walk and lisping voice, assumes all homosexuals look and act in this way, without ever guessing that the “pansy” is, in fact, a very small minority of the homosexual population which, at a conservative estimate, would number something like 5,000,000 persons in the United States and which passes largely unnoticed.

But unlike the homosexual underworld in which everyone involved is aware that he is a homosexual, most members of the Beat Generation do not realise they are Beat. They, along with the general public, think the Beats are the boys and girls in the coffee shops, bearded, bedraggled and brooding. This is a strange new “under-ground” which is largely unaware of its own existence.

I will never forget the night I went to a “Beat Convention” being given at a coffee shop in New York. The affair was being given by the owner of the coffee shop to select “Beat” candidates for President and Vice-President and, he hoped, to drum up trade with tourists who might come in for the “show.” The Convention proved to be a strange assortment of very dull and very square young people who represented various ultra-radical anarchist and esoteric socialist viewpoints—what one might call the “crack-pot” fringe of the radical movement, and an unutterably boring fringe it proved to be.

In the audience with me, watching this “Beat Convention” in operation, were a number of middle-class tourists who had come to gawk at “real Beatniks.” I also saw a young man I know and who was, in fact, a real live member of the Beat Generation. I turned around and asked him, during a lull in the proceedings, “Man, what are you doing in a place like this?” He looked a little shamefaced and said, “Oh you know, man, I just fell by to see what they were doing.” They in this case meant the “Beats.” Like any tourist, he was curious to see what a Beatnik looked like.

Priest is right because if we murder someone society will either kill us or put us in the pokey for a long stretch.

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Now this is all very comforting and helpful and most people more or less live out their lives on this basis. But think for a moment of the internal, deeply personal chaos that strikes a person when, under the battering ram of events which force him to ask questions, he asks first of all "Why should the State, which murders on a wholesale basis, care about a little retail violence," and then, "What proof can the Priest offer me that in his spare moments, when he is not busy blessing the 'establish-

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The result has been that tens of thousands of young people, seeking desperately for some meaning in life, have adopted the "Beat pose." Women wear long black stockings, and let their hair cascade down to their waist. Men are bearded and it is bad form to wash. In the United States one really hasn't "made the scene" if one does not experiment with narcotics. A walk through Greenwich Village (and I suspect this is true also in parts of London) will reveal a great many young people, often still in their teens, ambitiously pursuing their vocation as "Beats."

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might call a multitude of different ways in which this search is conducted and its results expressed.

Let me give some examples of young people who would laugh if they were called "Beat" but who are part of this generation we are talking about. There is a young jazz musician I know who married when he was just 18 and started having children one after another—a brilliant musician and a devoted father whose answer to chaos was to create a sense of meaning through his family.

Another young boy is a homo-sexual, his mind aching with confusion, who has found reality and meaning in his jazz trombone—playing the kind of old-fashioned New Orleans jazz which is usually considered square. There is a sweet and charming girl I know who somehow has emerged from a countless series of love affairs and very brief encounters with an air of virginal innocence, finding a kind of answer in her endless search for love.

Or there is the intense and bearded young theological student with a passion for jazz and an obsession with the problem of death who has found his answer in the pacifist movement. And just the other evening I met a young cab driver who, after ten years of going to college on and off, finally started driving cabs at night in order to get enough money to repair a sail boat and take off, with his buddy, on a trip around the world.

There is still a picture in my mind of a sad-faced young poet, reclining on a couch with two beautiful girls, and explaining that his public poetry readings in a "Beat" coffee house were just a show for the tourists that helped get him a little money. And finally I might mention the young millionaire I know who is an active radical living in a small tenement flat without a phone and gently refusing to come to parties because it is his feeling that whenever more than two or three people get together the level of communication is lowered and the search for truth and meaning gives way to trivialities.

This list of young people I have met or who are friends of mine could be expanded almost indefinitely and they are all people who are usually clean shaven, decently dressed when necessary, rarely visit coffee shops, and never speak in "hipsterese"—that fascinating language of the hipster underworld.

might call the "crack-pot" fringe of the radical movement, and an utterly boring fringe it proved to be.

In the audience with me, watching this "Beat Convention" in operation, were a number of middle-class tourists who had come to gawk at "real Beatniks." I also saw a young man I know and who was, in fact, a real live member of the Beat Generation. I turned around and asked him, during a lull in the proceedings, "Man, what are you doing in a place like this?" He looked a little shame-faced and said, "Oh you know, man, I just fell by to see what *they* were doing." *They* in this case meant the "Beats." Like any tourist, he was curious to see what a Beatnik looked like.

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The first need is a non-violent economy

By *Wilfred Wellock*

THE Scarborough decisions on Labour's unilateral disarmament policy present those responsible for them, with a tremendous challenge and opportunity.

Having achieved what is undoubtedly a great victory we are now confronted with new demands.

So far most of the propaganda has been on how to overthrow an evil system—the first stage. Very little has been said about the policies compatible with a peaceful world and a nation engaging in unilateral disarmament.

While it is fairly widely realised that the money saved by nuclear disarmament should be spent on readjusting the nation's economy to the new situation, including providing work for the displaced workers, and on assisting the under-developed countries, far bigger changes will be called for.

The Scarborough decisions call for the abolition of all nuclear weapons, the rejection of American missiles and missile bases on these islands, and by implication Britain's withdrawal from NATO.

One aim of this policy is to free Britain from subservience to America's military and foreign policy. This would mean that the USA would have to decide whether to abandon NATO, and possibly also Europe. She is not likely to abandon Europe, however, as she is committed to defend Berlin against East Germany, but also because Germany and France would be helpless against E. Germany and Russia without her aid. It is certain that the United States would still deem it necessary to protect Europe from Communist nibbling, and possess facilities for storing and firing nuclear missiles, etc.

THE NEW COLLEAGUES

This means that Germany and France would supersede Britain as close allies or

sources, which of course have to be purchased by exports, whence she is rapidly becoming a major competitor for the world's markets.

A short time ago President Eisenhower stated that the United States would double her living standards during the next 15 years. This means that her imports and exports must also be doubled. Add to this the facts that Russia means to reach and even surpass American living standards, that the whole of Europe is travelling the American road in this respect, and that the entire East and Africa are being lured on to the same road, and we get a picture of a terrifying international struggle for raw materials and for the markets by which to procure them.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

That double conflict will carry power politics to new high tension levels. It will reveal more clearly than has yet been the case the relationship between philosophically uncontrolled living standards, aggressive national economies, and power politics.

In these circumstances, the United States will use all her bargaining power—diplomatic, economic and financial—to procure all the natural resources she requires, and to capture the markets necessary to this end. In doing this she will bring into her economic, financial, military orbit as many countries as she possibly can, dove-tailing her economy into theirs as her only alternative of meeting the challenges of the Communist bloc.

If, therefore, Britain leaves the American military and diplomatic orbit, she must expect to be cold-shouldered out of her financial and economic orbit in favour of, say, Germany and France.

Britain must reduce the pressure upon her economy caused by her excessive demand for exports and thus for world markets. This is due to the fact that her economy is unduly lopsided, so much so



A non-violent economy would have no use for these British H-bombers and the great Power status they help to provide.

Against these losses many gains would be achieved.

1. The sacrifice of a considerable percentage of industrial investments;
2. A reduction in her armaments production potential; and
3. A reduction in her status as a great Power.

Against these losses many gains would be achieved, first and foremost a tremendous increase in moral prestige and the establishment of a new magnetic spiritual pole amidst the uncontrollable frenzy of a fear-ridden, power-drunk world, also the freedom to develop friendly, co-operative relations with her neighbours to the ends of the earth. The last-named gain would be made possible in part by savings on armaments' expenditure, and in part as the result of operating a non-violent economy, since a reasonably balanced agro-industrial economy ceases to be aggressive.

Given a non-violent economy of this order Britain would be able to take steps

BOOKS RECEIVED

MUST LABOUR LOSE? by Mark Abrams and Richard Rose, with a commentary by Rita Hinden. Incorporates the *Socialist Commentary* survey which was made early this year. Penguin, 2s. 6d.

BARROW CADBURY, by Percy W. Bartlett. A memoir of the well-known Birmingham Quaker industrialist who died two years ago. Bannisdale Press, 12s. 6d.

HARLOW'S LUCK, by Fred Hobday. The Life Story of a commercial traveller who faced the tribunals in World War I. Daniel, 10s. 6d.

and foreign policy. This would mean that the USA would have to decide whether to abandon NATO, and possibly also Europe. She is not likely to abandon Europe, however, as she is committed to defend Berlin against East Germany, but also because Germany and France would be helpless against E. Germany and Russia without her aid. It is certain that the United States would still deem it necessary to protect Europe from Communist nibbling, and possess facilities for storing and firing nuclear missiles, etc.

THE NEW COLLEAGUES

This means that Germany and France would supersede Britain as close allies or colleagues of the United States, both in military and economic matters. Hence these countries would be encouraged and assisted to dovetail not only their military but their economic policies into those of the United States.

The fact must be faced that the United States lives in mortal fear of world Communism, which of course is the declared goal of Russian policy.

America and Russia have recently dropped the policy of attaching strings to their various offers of economic, financial and expert aid to the under-developed countries, but they hope to achieve the same ends by other means, chief of which is to bind as many countries as possible close to their own economy by numerous interchanges of goods and services.

It is also important to recognise that the economy of the USA is much more vulnerable than that of Russia, largely for the reason that during the last few decades she has used up her natural resources at an astonishing rate, thus making herself increasingly dependent upon outside re-

sources to capture the markets necessary to this end. In doing this she will bring into her economic, financial, military orbit as many countries as she possibly can, dove-tailing her economy into theirs as her only alternative of meeting the challenges of the Communist bloc.

If, therefore, Britain leaves the American military and diplomatic orbit, she must expect to be cold-shouldered out of her financial and economic orbit in favour of, say, Germany and France.

Britain must reduce the pressure upon her economy caused by her excessive demand for exports and thus for world markets. This is due to the fact that her economy is unduly lopsided, so much so that she is compelled to import nearly 50 per cent of her food; and this need not be. Her industrial and agricultural production are out of balance. Were she to grow much more of her food she would be able to cut out the exports which pay for them, and also the imports of raw materials of which they are made, which in turn would reduce her exports still further.

TABLES TURNED

Such a course will be forced upon her before long in any case, partly for the reason stated above, that rising living standards throughout the world will make her present economy unworkable, but also because all the under-developed countries are making a bee line for self-sufficiency in order to escape the fierce competition for markets and raw materials. These countries have been quick to see what Gandhi saw 50 years ago, namely, that the aim of nations to acquire a maximum export trade is a major cause of war.

That policy of maximum exports succeeded as a profit maker during the first century of the industrial revolution, since the profit on manufactured goods was much higher than that on food growing. But latterly the tables have been turned. Food and raw material prices have risen to the point where the "terms of trade" have been fairly evenly balanced as between primary and secondary production.

The discovery of vital raw materials in a number of under-developed countries is giving them a bargaining power that is raising their importance, and their status immensely.

In this situation why does Britain insist on continuing the old policy? There are three main reasons. To change it would involve:

power.

Against these losses many gains would be achieved, first and foremost a tremendous increase in moral prestige and the establishment of a new magnetic spiritual pole amidst the uncontrollable frenzy of a fear-ridden, power-drunk world, also the freedom to develop friendly, co-operative relations with her neighbours to the ends of the earth. The last-named gain would be made possible in part by savings on armaments' expenditure, and in part as the result of operating a non-violent economy, since a reasonably balanced agro-industrial economy ceases to be aggressive.

Given a non-violent economy of this order Britain would be able to take steps to reduce her population by at least 20 per cent. This step would help to solve many of our most urgent social problems—the overcrowding of our schools, colleges, universities and hospitals, also our housing problem, our traffic and road problem. Our population is far too big for our acres, having the second highest density of all the nations.

During the last 20 years scores of thousands of our people have desired to emigrate to such countries as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but the fear of war, of a fall in our armaments production potential, and in our capacity to insure adequate export markets have made governments unwilling to lose their workers.

FINER CULTURE

But the greatest benefit that would or could follow the adoption of a non-aggressive economy is the emergence of the social order of a finer culture. For the first time since the dawn of the industrial revolution we should be free and able to think in terms of erecting a civilisation of high quality. To this end we should be able to decentralise the populations of most of our industrial cities into smallish communities with the aim of cultivating them as embodiments of the vision and idealism which a new era of spiritual expansion would stimulate in the rising generation.

We ought to think in terms of providing golden opportunities for the children of the workers and the common people.

It is in the small community that democracy finds its maximum opportunity and human genius—the genius of the common man—its greatest chance. We want a development of that spirit and that opportunity in an age wherein science has placed more means at our disposal than men have had

or educating people in some basic truths.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MUST LABOUR LOSE? by Mark Abrams and Richard Rose, with a commentary by Rita Hinden. Incorporates the *Socialist Commentary* survey which was made early this year. Penguin, 2s. 6d.

BARROW CADBURY, by Percy W. Bartlett. A memoir of the well-known Birmingham Quaker industrialist who died two years ago. Bannisdale Press, 12s. 6d.

HARLOW'S LUCK, by Fred Hobday. The Life Story of a commercial traveller who faced the tribunals in World War I. Daniel, 10s. 6d.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Action Against Apartheid. A US study over several areas of "what you can do about racial discrimination in South Africa." It covers the boycott, investment, tourism, sport, personal contacts, defence and aid for opponents of apartheid—and the shaping of US policy. American Committee on Africa, 25 cents.

Tombstones. A fact sheet on current military developments, very well edited and produced by Dick Fireman (2223 E. 68th St., Chicago 49, Illinois), 20 cents.

Two Agitators. A 48-page compilation of writings by Peter Maurin and Ammon Hennacy which form a statement of the Catholic Worker movement's positions. The *Catholic Worker*, New York.

Questions and Answers for Christians on Nuclear Disarmament. This first pamphlet from the Christian Group of CND goes usefully over much ground that will be familiar to only a minority of Christians. Of all CND publications it comes nearest to bridging the gap between the pacifist and non-pacifist. CND, 6d.

Non-violence. The fourth 1960 issue of this Peace Pledge Union Bulletin contains the opening of Roy Sherwood's recent lecture on "Violence in International Relations." PPU, 6d.

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Starving girls

WAR ON WANT TO THE RESCUE

Peace News Reporter

TWO X-ray units for Pakistan, a leper clinic for India, a factory for turning chick-pea into milk for babies, co-operative farming, an international congress and pageant in Britain during 1961: all this and more was being planned by the War on Want Trust and its overseas workers, Frank Harcourt-Munning, Director of the Trust, said recently in Birmingham at the yearly National Convention of War on Want groups.

The Trust could trace its ancestry back to a letter sent to the press by Mr. Victor Gollancz in 1951, seeking support for a campaign to end world poverty, said Mr. Harcourt-Munning. But as a Trust it had been constituted only two years.

In its first full year voluntary workers had handled over £50,000 for relief, and 120 new groups had been formed. It had close links with workers overseas: in Pakistan, Mexico, S.W. Africa, Southern and Central India.

Official premises had been opened last September at 5 Madeley Road, Ealing, by Mr. Ben Yienes, spokesman not only for the Tunisian Embassy, but also for 100 refugee boys, found terrified and hungry—eating earth among the rocks and caves of Algeria, and now gathered safely in the Trust's home at "Yas Mina" near Tunis.

"I go there myself next month for the express purpose of opening a similar home for one hundred girls," he added.

GROUPS IN UNIVERSITIES

Quietly, almost unnoticed, War on Want groups have been spreading over Britain—in cities, villages, factories, offices, hospitals

CIVIL DEFENCE: RATE REFUSAL GROWING

By Ian Dixon

THREE MEMBERS OF FULHAM (LONDON) CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT HAVE JOINED THE GROWING NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE REFUSING TO PAY THAT PART OF THE LOCAL RATE WHICH IS SPENT ON CIVIL DEFENCE.

In a recent letter to the Treasurer of Fulham Borough Council, Jack Bowles, Secretary of Fulham CND, and two other group members, Mrs. B. Bradford and Mr. S. W. Wilcox, informed the Council of their refusal to pay, whilst recognising Civil Defence workers as sincere but misled.

The signatories contended that Civil Defence was one of the "fundamental contradictions" which when analysed showed the "futility" and "immorality" of the Government's defence policy.

Replying promptly the Council wrote:

"No doubt on reconsideration and in view of the recent decision of the courts (*Ratepayer Loses CD Case, PN June 17*) you will let me have the balance of rates . . . to avoid incurring any extra recovery costs."

Local newspapers have carried front-page headlines about cases of rate refusal.

John Score, of Poole, Dorset, CND has also refused to pay rates for Civil Defence. In a letter to Poole Town Clerk recently he drew to the attention of the Council a statement made by Alderman Gwynfor Evans of Carmarthenshire County Council to the effect that:

"Though there is no defence, Civil Defence lulls people into a false sense of security by creating the impression that some defence is possible. I respect those who are active in it; but we have to recognise that its main purpose for the government is psychological. It is a form of propaganda to make the Government's nuclear policy acceptable."

In the light of this Mr. Score invited the Council to consider its own position and refuse to continue to be a party to the deliberate Government deception implicit in the promotion of Civil Defence.

Supporters to meet Foulness prisoner

TWENTY-YEAR-OLD Terry Chandler will get a special welcome when he leaves Wormwood Scrubs Prison next Tuesday morning, November 1, after serving a six months' sentence for his part in the Foulness demonstrations last May.

Members and supporters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament will be there in force to greet him. Acton and Chiswick branch of the Campaign are organising an hour's picket of the prison before his release, reports H. F. Wallis.

Terry was one of 15, including seven women, who demonstrated outside the Atomic Weapons Establishment at Foulness. Thirteen of them who refused to be bound over for a year were sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Terry was sent to Wormwood Scrubs to serve his sentence alone. This factor should swell the size of the Campaign group which will be meeting outside the prison at 7 a.m.

The Foulness prisoners will speak at a public meeting at 7 p.m. next Friday, November 4, at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1.

New fund will help Rhodesia's 'vagrants'

An effort to relieve the suffering of 400

STATION MESSAGE



IN Times Like These You Need Peace News! This is the message put before thousands of travellers at London's King's Cross railway terminus and underground as part of the Peace News publicity drive.

Readers throughout the country can help in this drive by getting their local peace groups to maintain a poster on their local

and Central India.

Official premises had been opened last September at 5 Madeley Road, Ealing, by Mr. Ben Yienes, spokesman not only for the Tunisian Embassy, but also for 100 refugee boys, found terrified and hungry—eating earth among the rocks and caves of Algeria, and now gathered safely in the Trust's home at "Yas Mina" near Tunis.

"I go there myself next month for the express purpose of opening a similar home for one hundred girls," he added.

GROUPS IN UNIVERSITIES

Quietly, almost unnoticed, War on Want groups have been spreading over Britain—in cities, villages, factories, offices, hospitals and shops. Eleven Universities, it was reported, now have a War on Want fellowship, the largest being Cambridge, which in 1960 achieved its target of £1,000 a term. Schools have been requesting speakers and adopting projects. "Direct Aid" in particular has caught the imagination—such schemes, for instance, as Village Development in Rasulia, the Blind Farmers Training Scheme in Kenya, or the Leprosy Clinic in Khandash District.

"Groups should unite in throwing their weight behind the five year "Freedom from Hunger Campaign" launched by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome last July," said Mr. Harry Ireland, editor of the War on Want newsletter, in closing the Convention. Thus would they make a real impact on the country, the government, and ultimately the world.

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In the light of this Mr. Score invited the Council to consider its own position and refuse to continue to be a party to the deliberate Government deception implicit in the promotion of Civil Defence.

Police visit

Among other people who have refused to pay rates for Civil Defence are George Burdett of Old Salt's Farm Rd., Lancing, Worthing; Cyril King of Cephas Avenue, East London; May Morris of Somerset Close, New Malden, Surrey; Austin Underwood of Earls Rd., Amesbury; Wilts.; and Fergus King of Battersea.

A recent meeting of the Nuclear Disarmament Rates Committee in the premises of Peace News is reported to have been attended by two plain clothes policemen.

Wearing lopsided ND badges on their navy blue sports jackets, the two young men, one of whom had an immaculately trimmed moustache, listened quietly. In answer to questions they stated that they had only recently joined CND and were not rate-payers. They hastily declined an offer to link them up with the secretary of Ealing CND in which area they gave an address.

Previously that morning they had joined the Foulness Prisoners' March although they declined to carry banners.

When the local CND secretary called at their address they were "not known."

ANTI-MILITARIST PROTEST

An anti-militarist demonstration is being organised in Stockport on Saturday, November 5, when the Cheshire Regiment marches past the Mayor at the Town Hall.

An appeal for support has been issued by Len and Hilda Gibson of the Brotherhood Church, Stapleton, Pontefract, Yorks. (Tel. Wentbridge 381.)

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New fund will help Rhodesia's 'vagrants'

An effort to relieve the suffering of 400 Africans rounded up under Southern Rhodesia's new Vagrancy Act is being made by the Southern Rhodesia Legal Aid and Welfare Committee.

"Money is urgently needed to continue this work," the Rev. Michael Scott said this week. Funds are being collected in Britain by the Africa Bureau, 65 Denison House, London, S.W.1.

Since July, the Committee under the chairmanship of Guy Clutton-Brock, have raised nearly £7,000, briefed lawyers to defend the African leaders and looked after the needs of earlier detainees and their families.

Hangings—no reprieve

APPEALS against the death sentences passed on 18-year-old Francis Forsyth and 23-year-old Norman Harris for the Hounslow, Middlesex, footpath murder were dismissed on Monday in the High Court.

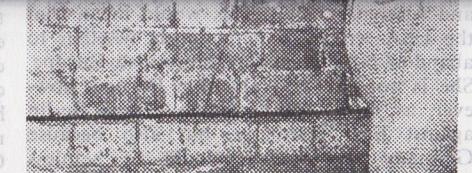
Friends and relatives in Hounslow are reported to be organising a petition against the sentence.

Execution dates have not yet been announced.

Another death sentence was passed at Somerset Assizes in Taunton last Friday on John Rogers (20), brewery clerk of Church Rd., Bishopsworth, Bristol, for the shooting of a Bristol taxi driver.

Allegations withdrawn

South Africa's inter-racial fortnightly, *Contact*, has published an apology to Mr. Z. S. Sonkosi for publication of a report that he was a South African Security Branch spy. "The allegations are untrue," it says.



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Where possible sell Peace News for an hour or so each week by the hoarding displaying a poster. Get your posters on display and PN on sale at those local political meetings.

Write now for supplies to the Publicity Manager, Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

Photo: Will Green

Briefly

Four boatloads of supporters of the Committee for Non-violent Action attempted to board two of America's nuclear-powered submarines, the George Washington and the Patrick Henry, in the harbour of Groton, Connecticut, scene of the Polaris Action project, last week. The pacifists who boarded the submarines were removed with hoses, oars and physical violence.

A fuller report will appear in Peace News shortly.



Byron L. Johnson, the pacifist Congressman of Colorado, has had an article "If Peace Were to Break Out" entered into the US Congressional Record. It is now being distributed in leaflet form throughout the USA. He examines the popular belief that there would be economic collapse in the event of demilitarisation and dispels a number of popular myths surrounding this subject.

Published by Peace News Ltd., 5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1, and printed in Gt. Britain by Goodwin Press Ltd., 135 Fonthill Road, London, N.4.